Beaufort Sea Oil and Gas Lease (Sale 124)

Public Hearings

Nuiqsut

1990

1	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
2	MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE
3	ALASKA OCS REGION
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7	PUBLIC HEARING
8	OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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11	ALASKA OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF
12	BEAUFORT SEA PLANNING AREA
13	OIL AND GAS LEASE SALE 124
14	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS)
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18	Held at:
19	NUIQSUT, ALASKA
20	Thursday, April 19, 1990
21	1:00 o'clock p.m. Community Center
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Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording and transcript produced by:

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EXECUTARY

626 Cordova, Suite 104 Anchorage, AK 99501 (907) 272-4084

(Tape No. 1)

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(On record at approximately 1:00 o'clock p.m.)

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Welcome to the

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Welcome to the Draft
Environmental Impact Statement hearings for Oil and Gas Lease
Sale 124 in the Beaufort Sea.

My name is Bob Brock. I'm the Regional Supervisor for Leasing Environment Office of -- in the Anchorage OCS Region -- in -- I'm sorry -- in the Alaska OCS Region of Minerals Management Service in Anchorage. Other members of the panel are the Deputy Director from the MMS in Anchorage, Irv Palmer; on his right is Barry Boudreau, who is the Deputy Regional Supervisor for Field Operations; and on my left, I'm sure most of you know, is John Schindler, who is the Chief of the Environmental Assessment Division and is basically the person that prepares the Environmental Impact Statement that we're....

MR. SCHINDLER: My staff, not me.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Well, responsible for preparing it. Just quickly, I'd like to show you on the map what area we're talking about just so that there's no confusion, and that's the -- we will leave this map -- the map -- the proposal, the Environmental Impact Statement. Right here's Barrow, Kaktovik, and the Canadian line. Nuiqsut is right, just off the map, down here. It covers an area between

offshore three miles and about 60 to 70 miles offshore in this entire area from the Canadian line to just west of Barrow, and it basically is the same area that was in the previous offering in 1988. But it covers -- and the shaded blocks on that map are the ones that have been leased previously.

This is the third public hearing. We've held a hearing in Barrow the night before last; we were in Kaktovik yesterday; and we have one more after today. We'll be in Anchorage on Friday, tomorrow, to hold the last public hearing.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive the views, comments, and suggestions of interested individuals like yourself and any representatives of local or federal government.

Before we start the hearing itself, I'd like to give you a little background about the leasing proposal that this EIS pertains to and the process that we're following to make decisions about this proposal. Federal oil and gas leasing in the Beaufort Sea began with the sale we called BF. It was a joint sale just off Prudhoe Bay with the State of Alaska, and it was held in December 1979. The fact is, I was just looking at my record; this is my -- the seventh time I've been in Nuiqsut since 1978, and I enjoy coming back here. Since then, we've had three lease -- three additional lease sales in the Beaufort Sea. We had Sale 71 in 1982; we had Sale 87 in 1984; and Sale 97 in 1988. As a result of these four sales, the federal government has leased approximately three million

acres; on those three million acres, there have been 21 wells drilled. Eight of those wells have been classified as producible, although no production has begun on any of the wells at this time nor have we received any production plans, which is a requirement before any production can begin.

In addition to that, we have -- over the past 15 years, we have conducted over 200 studies in both environmental and socio-economic areas concerning -- that are applicable to this area that we're talking about. The Draft EIS covers approximately 22 million acres.

The major goal of this sale, in accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, is to find out more precisely what our domestic energy supplies are, where they're located, how much they'd cost to produce, and allow them to be produced, if possible, in an environmentally safe manner.

Oil discoveries here will reduce the reliance on uncertain foreign sources as well as reduce the dollars and jobs that are being exported to other countries. Benefits accrue directly to local individuals, state and local government. This program generates hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue each year, and when discoveries are made, more dollars are generated through royalties on production and corporate taxes. These monies are deposited directly in the Federal Treasury and then are reappropriated by Congress as they see fit to various other -- to various programs.

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For an example, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which spent \$26 million here in the state of Alaska last year, receives 85 percent of its monies directly from oil and -offshore oil and gas receipts.

This Environmental Impact Statement formally pulls together almost two years of preparation. You have been part of that preparation through earlier comments on scoping and the call for information comments, and you're being asked once again to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and give us your comments on that. MMS has in place a host of regulations and operating rules that are designed to make offshore operations safe and clean. There are too many safeguards in place for me to go through all of them today, but I would like to highlight some of them so you know that there are some that are already in place.

First, before any exploration activities can begin, lessees that are successful in this sale, if the sale is held, have to prepare exploration plans. Those plans are reviewed by a host of people, including local and state governments and others, plus we have to review them, and we end up -- if we end up approving them before any drilling takes place. That's not the final word; they have to go through State coastal zone consistency before they can actually begin any kind of exploration. National pollution discharge elimination system permits, commonly referred to as NPDES permits, have to be

obtained from the Environmental Protective Agency, which is a separate government agency from our office.

Next, if they're successful that far, an actual drilling permit is required. Once drilling is underway, a Minerals Management Service inspector will either be on the rig or nearby at all times. Then if a discovery is made, the planning and approval process starts all over again, including an environmental analysis. The federal government has numerous requirements to ensure drilling and well safety. A couple of those are: we require oil spill control and clean-up equipment to be in place at the drilling site and crews trained in its use. We require the use of best available and safest technology, third-party verification of drilling platforms, ice monitoring programs for winter operations, and detailed site-specific surveys for any possible geo-hazards.

To further reduce risks, many mitigating measures can be added through the Environmental Impact Statement process. For an example, some of those that have been added through this Environmental Impact Statement process in the past are: that we've established training programs which must be attended at least once a year by all on-site workers, and one of the purposes of those training programs are to educate the oil and gas workers about subsistence practices and their importance to that area. We've also, in the past, established a biological task force that advises the Minerals Management Service on any

kind of biological concerns that might be in that area.

The Environmental Impact Statement process is a very important element in the entire decision-making process. The law requires that considerable consultation with the Governor, balancing national needs with the well-being of local citizens. The consultation process for this sale has been underway since early 1988 when the call for information was first published, and it will continue up until the final decision is made whether to proceed or not with the sale, sometime early in 1991.

I want to make sure everybody here understands that we don't take this proposal lightly, and we approach all leasing decisions very cautiously and carefully.

Today, I will call the speakers in order of which they have registered. If you wish to speak but have not already registered, please register with Dick, or the -- actually the sign-up sheet's back there on the table, on the side next to Dick there. If you haven't registered and wanted to speak, we'd sure appreciate if you'd register so that we can call you in that order. When you do speak, please state your name, your address and occupation, and organization you represent if you represent one. We need to have this information for the record. Please try to keep your comments somewhere about 10 minutes.

If you have prepared statement, please give your

prepared comments to the gentleman on the far right here, who is the court reporter and will make it part of the official record. If you wish to submit additional written testimony, give this material to the court reporter also.

An official recording will be made of this transc--or a verbatim transcript of the hearing. Everything that is
spoken while the hearing is in session will be recorded. To
assure a complete and accurate record, it is important that
only one person speak at a time, and I ask that everyone else
remain as quiet as possible while the hearing is in progress.

Copies of the transcript are available through

Executary, Mr. Richard Carl, the recorder at the end, and if
you wish to get a copy, you can make arrangements with him
after the hearing today to receive a copy. His number is
272-4084. Minerals Management Service does not make
arrangements for these copies. If you -- you can make your own
arrangements with him if you wish to receive a copy. The
information will be in the final EIS however.

These are not adversary proceedings. No one will be placed under oath; however, presentations should be support——should be relevant and supported by pertinent data because, after all, the purpose of this hearing is to improve the quality of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Speakers will not be questioned unless a member of the panel wishes to have some facts clarified or to obtain additional information.

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Again, we are here to find out what your views of this draft Environmental Impact Statement are.

To help in this process, we have asked that a translator be present and will provide for us English translations of anybody that would prefer to speak in Inupiat rather than in English, and that is Mabel sitting over here at the table.

The comment period for this EIS closes on May 8th. Until that time, MMS will accept written comments and statements from anyone who would prefer to give oral -- written statements rather than oral or for any -- from anyone who can't make it today or has additional comments after today. We will be glad to take written comments up through May 8th. Those comments should be addressed to:

> The Regional Director Minerals Management Service 949 East 36th Avenue, Room 610 Anchorage, AK 99508

Attention: Dick Roberts

Any comments received prior to May 8th, 1990, will be included as part of the official hearing record. Now, if we get the comments after that date, we will review them and they will go into the next step, but we can't guarantee that they will be in the final EIS and will be answered in the final EIS because we have to have a cutoff date and May 8th, 1990 is the cutoff date

1	as far as to make sure that the comments get in the draft and
2	are answered in the final EIS.
3	Now I'll let Mabel translate that for those of you
4	that would prefer to hear it in Inupiat.
5	0725
6	(The Hearing Officer's opening statement
7	translated into Inupiat by the interpreter
8	at this time)
9	1842
10	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you. The first person
11	that registered, Nelson. Is he here?
12	MR. SCHINDLER: Oh, out there.
13	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Right there. Okay. The chair
14	is all yours. Would you yeah, would you come over there?
15	See, that's next to the microphone so we can be sure and get
16	what you
17	(Pause - Whispered comments)
18	PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF NELSON AHVAKANA
19	I'm Reverend Nelson Ahvakana, and I cook at
20	Presbyterian Church, P.O. Box 11, Nuiqsut, Alaska. I guess my
21	prefix indicates exactly, you know, what my occupation is, so
22	I'm not going to go ahead and do it.
23	I'm grateful that I have the opportunity to be able to
24	be here and present some concerns on the draft EIS. First of
25	all, I would like for you people to know that I have never seen

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the draft EIS. The City of Nuiqsut may have received that about two weeks ago, but as an individual resident of Nuiqsut, I have never seen that draft, and therefore, it's very hard for me to address certain areas of concern that are listed there. But for your information, I would like to address certain areas that I have that would have adverse effect on this village.

I have been -- been here since 1982, and since then, I consider myself as a resident of Nuiqsut. I have done hunting, primarily in the Caldwell River. When -- when time allows and if I have someone available that would be able to direct me to come back to this village, I go out from the river. I'm not totally well as far as knowing the area, this area, is concerned. But I'm concerned whether the draft EIS really address the -- the survi- -- subsistence survival lifestyle of this villages or the villages within the North Slope.

It's very hard for our people to address, time after time after time, the concerns that they have. And when a meeting like this, which calibrates the concerns of our people, they never receive or hear what -- what really happened to those -- those statements that they had made. A lot of the people here don't speak English, and they don't write either. So it's very hard for them to -- to understand whether or not their concerns are -- are considered wholeheartedly by MMS.

Another concern that -- that draft EIS may not address -- I don't know whether it did or not -- is the fishing

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of the coastal villages, especially this village. They fish for whitefish, and they fish for -- for Arctic cisco, and these are practically a daily consumption requirements for -- you know, for these people here. It's like -- like having chicken on the table or steak on the table. But here, you have to go out, and if you don't, then you don't have nothing on your table. Whaling is very, very important. I'm sure that you have heard time after time the adverse effects that it's going to have once the sale is completed.

I don't know what has been written as far as draft EIS is concerned. Maybe I could ask Mr. Schindler, who is responsible for drafting the EIS, and he should know maybe, as being the head man of his people. But I'm not going to pressure him to do that. I'm sure that -- that Mr. Schindler cannot wholeheartedly, by memory, be able to address various concerns that are listed on that EIS. I don't know how thick it is or -- or whether it's one volume or whether it's two different books. I don't know; I've never seen it.

But the whaling that is done in this area, or along with -- with Barrow and also Kaktovik, is during the falltime, whaling, especially here. That's the only time that they go out, and people that are whaling captains do go out over 70 miles from this village and stay out there at Cross Island for -- for at least month and a half without coming back to this village to do subsistence whaling.

What adverse effects is this going to have on the whaling? It's so stated on the Alaska Offshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program, and I kind of laughed about it, on the question about, What about oil spills? It stated here that MMS also is responsible for ensuring that OCS oil and gas operations here do not pollute the environment. I hope this is -- this is true, but it made me to wonder of what happened down at -- at Valdez area and the problem that -- that they incur on an oil spill there through the tanker. I know that we're not talking about tankers here, but it would have probably about the same adverse effect in this area and maybe more.

Down there, they don't really have that much problem of ice that we have here. During the wintertime, the whole area is covered with ice, and therefore, if there -- if there is an oil spill, even though that -- that time after time we have been told that there's -- there's equipment available, there's people available that have the understanding, that have the know-how of working in -- in oil spills, really, that know-how didn't show me that much when -- when there was an oil spill down at Valdez. In fact, there is still problems down there being addressed there right now from that oil spill. We're talking only just -- just maybe -- maybe a million gallons or more. I don't know how -- how big it was, but the adverse effect of what an oil rig would have would be -- would

be horrendous if there would be an oil spill here.

I believe that -- that the only knowledge that we would be able to have would be to actually see what -- what adverse effect it would have if it, one, would -- would have a blow-out during -- during drilling. Then, and then alone, would we be able to address thoroughly as to the -- the effects of that in the North Slope.

I don't believe that -- that MNS (sic) -- MMS should be security in their minds of the industry, an indication that they do have these -- these people available, that they are well trained, that these things will never happen. It's so stated here that -- that there have never been -- been an oil spill in Alaska from the -- from the drilling, the offshore. That may be true, but it only takes one to show whether or not people that is well educated, well able to put everything on paper, let's say, and the actuality of what they say when it comes to the reality of this thing. I think this could be a concern for the draft EIS.

And another concern should be the addressing of the Inupiat people. We're part of the habitats of this area. I don't believe that whoever is writing the EIS should be concerned just -- just of the animals and the species that are here in the North Slope; they should be concerned about the Inupiat people as well 'cause presently, we're surrounded here in this village, and before too long, once the total sale is

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completed and drilling takes place, there's going to be some restrictions that will be handed out to us again.

Like a good example is Prudhoe Bay. They say that that area is open for subsistence, and it's not. It's written on paper that it is, but the actuality, you go and take a rifle over there, the first things -- first thing that you're going to find out is -- is that the security's going to take care of you. They're not going to let you go anyplace, even though that you may say that I'm out here on subsistence hunt. They don't have no concern whatsoever about that; their concern primarily is the protection of that field, and this is exactly what's going to happen down there.

And our people here, they're, like I said, is surrounded (sic). The only area, hunting area, that we have during the summer is down there to the ocean and up the river. Now, you can go both ways because a person that's going to be getting food for the family for that day cannot get food for that day if he's walking. You try and walk and see how far you can go. I don't -- I don't think nowadays we could -- we could be able to do that. We're not like our forefathers; we're different. Everything changes, and we changed along with it.

But the adverse effects of what we have concern of needs to be really looked at wholeheartedly and included in the EIS before the final draft is made. And I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to voice my concerns. Thank you.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you. Isaac.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF ISAAC NUKAPIGAK

(In Inupiat.) Thank you for coming over. My name's Isaac Nukapigak. I'm the President of a village corporation, and Post Office Box 187, Nuigsut, Alaska.

Well, the only concern I really have right now on the Beaufort Sea Lease Sale 124 is the -- I know that for the fact is the federal government nor the Minerals Management Service don't have the technology of an oil spill clean-up. If an oil spill happened to occur out in the Beaufort Sea during the winter months, I know it's going to -- I know it's going to be hard cleaning up -- cleaning that oil.

(In Inupiat) for the oil spill down Exxon Valdez.

That Exxon Valdez had killed a lot of migrating birds; beavers were killed. They were in thousands. If an oil spill happened to occur in the Beaufort Sea, we're looking at our subsistent resource. We have lot of migrating birds along the Peril (ph) Islands. If an oil spill happened to occur, that's what's going to happen too.

Oil companies, the U.S. federal come and don't have the technologies; I know for a fact. They don't have the technology still. They may have the manpower and the equipment to clean up the oil spill, but the technology, is still -- hasn't there (sic).

I'm not against the oil and gas lease sale, but if

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this Beaufort Sea lease sale is to occur and the development of it, I would -- definitely would like to see the possible -- the safest way to remove the oil. Even if it takes decades to remove the oil from the Beaufort Sea, I think it be best we -- if they take the oil real slowly. If you try take the oil out in the hurry, that will hurt too. A lot of mishaps can happen; from the mishaps, we're talk- -- we're also talking about what can happen to our -- our subsistence way of life. The ocean is our bread of our basket. We feed on it; that's where our nutrition, our diet. If an oil spill happened to occur, it's going to wipe -- wipe everything.

For -- also for instance, on the Exxon Valdez oil

For -- also for instance, on the Exxon Valdez oil spill, there were too much lack of communication when it occur, too much chain of command, and by the time they had everything already under control, the oil was already spread 500 miles. That's what will intent (sic) going to happen if an oil spill occurred in the Beaufort Sea.

You may say that you have the manpower and the equipment to clean an oil spill. Technology, you may say you have the technology. I know that for a fact the federal government, oil companies, you may say they have the technology, but I know for a fact, I don't think -- they don't have the technology for cleaning oil spill.

That's all I got to say. Thank you.

MR. SCHINDLER: Thank you, Isaac.

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MR. PALMER: Isaac, I wonder if you would enlighten We learned from experience that the most effective clean-up people they had in Prince William Sound were the local . people. The fishermen that went to work cleaning up the area, it was the best people they had. And when they started, they didn't know anything about cleaning up oil.

MR. NUKAPIGAK: I know that for a fact when that thing happened, the oil companies did wake up; they waked up right away and started making some oil spill contingency plans.

MR. PALMER: What I wanted to ask you is, if we have heard that the industry is planning to train local people in the villages to respond in the form of oil spill clean-up strike force teams, have you been involved in anything.....

MR. NUKAPIGAK: Just....

MR. PALMER:about that?

MR. NUKAPIGAK:actually also the -- also the commander of Nuigsut Oil Spill Response Team. I definitely have went through training on the oil spill, and from the -the experience what I learned from this training, technology, it still needs to be there (indiscernible). Oil companies say that you may have -- they may say that they have the capability to cleaning a spill, but -- but if the oil spill occurred in the winter, in the winter months, underneath the ice, we're talking, 'cause of the different -- 'cause I know that the

current moves any direction out in Beaufort Sea, and the ice is so thick and rough, it's going to be hard trying to clean up the spill. The oil companies say they have the equipment and the manpower to do it. Federal government, I know that for a fact, they still needs to do more research on the technology of oil spill clean-up.

MR. PALMER: Did they mention any possibility about strategically placing equipment and/or communication devices or anything to help in this area?

MR. NUKAPIGAK: Yes. That's all I got to say.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Okay. Thank you. Is there anybody that didn't register that would like to comment?

MR. SCHINDLER: There's another name on this.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Oh.

MR. SCHINDLER: Not a first name, but Napageak.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Was -- that's Thomas, I -- Yeah.

MR. SCHINDLER: Oh, okay. He wants to be last.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Yeah, he was going to be

last. Okay.

okay.

MR. SCHINDLER: Was that your name that was scribbled so badly, Thomas?

(Laughter)

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: The Honorable Mayor.

(Simultaneous speech, laughter)

MR. SCHINDLER: Sorry about that. I couldn't tell what it was.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Oh, I thought you knew that when I saw that.

MR. SCHINDLER: (Laughter.) No. Noticed he had written down here, he....

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Well, I knew I (indiscernible).

MR. SCHINDLER: I couldn't read it. I'm blushing.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF THOMAS NAPAGEAK

Before I get started, you know, I just kept remembering a question that was raised some time ago back in 1974: Does one life have to die so another can live? This question was -- this question arose during the conference of Yukon-Kuskokwim residents.

My name is Thomas Napageak. I'm the Mayor of the City of Nuiqsut. And thank you for giving us the opportunity to voice out our concerns.

I would like to say one thing that I -- as I go through, I would like to translate to my own language because I'm speaking on behalf of the community, and most of what we have here has not been heard by them totally.

First of all, the thing that Nelson brought up, the Draft Environmental Impact Statements (in Inupiat), these got out of the offices of Minerals Management on the 20th of April, mailed that same day. The City of Nuiqsut received them

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Attached is a draft response to the Environmental Impact Statement. It is my firm belief that the EIS has presented us with a statement which entailed a five- to ten-year period of study. The statement was mailed to the City of Nuiqsut in March 20th, 1990, and was received March 30th, 1990. Thus, in appropriate -- approximate two-week period, we are expected to provide answers to a survey which spanned several years. The information contained in our draft response is basically accurate, although, given additional time, we could undoubtedly further our research.

(In Inupiat.)

As much as I would like to go through this whole response, I'm just going to highlight some of the issues that has been brought up. Nevertheless, I would like to highlight the most important subsistence species in the traditional lifestyle of the Inupiat people and recommend the following:

(In Inupiat.)

Further study in this area is necessary because reduction in the bowhead stock may result in reduction or elimination of bowhead quotas for subsistence hunters in the Inupiat community. Throughout the EIS, the draft concludes that effect on bowhead whales from noise disturbance will be very low or low; however, the effect on subsistence harvest patterns are expected to be very high in Nuiqsut area as a result of effect on bowhead whale harvest due to construction

activities at Point Thompson, while moderate effects are expected at Barrow, Atqasuk, Wainwright, and Kaktovik.

(In Inupiat.)

(Cough) Excuse me. (Continuing in Inupiat.)

On one hand, the draft states that the effect on bowhead whales from noise disturbance will be low; on the other hand, the same draft states that the effect on the subsistence harvest from the reaction of bowhead whales to noise disturbance will be high. These findings are eternally inconsistent.

(In Inupiat.)

In Nuiqsut, the effect of subsistence harvest patterns will be very high because not only will the bowhead whale always be reduced or eliminated by construction activities, but the caribou hunt will be reduced as well by construction activities and the pipelines.

(In Inupiat.)

The bowhead whale hunt plays an important role in the Inupiat community. I'm pretty sure that John Schindler knows that very well. Whaling remains a primary subsistence activity for Nuiqsut; however, whales are not merely subsistence issues.

(In Inupiat.)

They are -- they are the single most important animal in the North Slope socio-cultural system. Inupiat whaling is a proud tradition that involves ceremonies, dancing, singing,

food.

(In Inupiat.)

There's a -- there is a high likelihood that the reduction or elimination of whaling could have severe ramification of the socio-cultural and family network system of the Inupiat community. Therefore, it is absolutely imperative that the Inupiat community and the oil industry work together to mitigate and -- mitigate the adverse impact on subsistence hunting. A way of life that has existed for centuries could not be eliminated in 30 year -- 30 years over which the leases on the Beaufort Sea will run.

visiting, and cooperation between communities in sharing of

(In Inupiat.)

In conclusion, Oil and Gas Lease Sale 124 should be postponed for several years while further research is conducted and, in particular, the bowhead whale. The sale should also be postponed until more scientific knowledge and more advanced equipment is available concerning the Arctic Ocean and its related temperatures and weather conditions. Delaying the sale may be the best possible solution to save but a fragile ecosystem of the Arctic Ocean and the Native subsistence hunting.

Additionally, if the sale was delayed long enough, fewer leases could be operating on the ecosystem at the same time. If the sale is finalized, individual Inupiat communities

should be given more control in the process -- in the process from the beginning until the end. Mitigating measures, such as limiting drilling offshore to 80 feet, allowing -- only allowing bottom-founded drilling, and reducing industrial activities during the whale hunt seasons, should be agreed upon. The mitigating measures should be clearly detailed, and oil companies should be required to abide by the plan and sanctioned if they don't comply.

However, until the effects of the subsistence hunting can be reduced, Lease Sale 124 should not take place. The overall ramification on the Inupiat community is clearly too high.

And I would like to get back on some of the highlights of the findings that I was just speaking about.

(In Inupiat.)

The recent Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound and the oil spill in Cook Inlet in July 1987 indicate that oil industry is unable to mitigate the effect of an oil spill. Even under sub-Arctic conditions, the IWC Scientific Committee recently found that -- this is what they found:

Recent emergency plans for oil spill containment and clean-up have not proved to be effective. In general, experience show that response to oil spills are slow and inadequate in remote areas with severe conditions. Even well designed contingency plans are likely to be difficult to

1	Implement.
2	(In Inupiat.)
3	And again, I'd like to say that this is just a draft,
4	and I understand that we've got till June
5	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: May 8th.
6	MR. NAPAGEAK:the eighth.
7	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: May, not June.
8	MR. NAPAGEAK: May the 8th. April, May; that's next
9	month.
10	MR. SCHINDLER: Right.
11	(Whispered conversation)
12	MR. NAPAGEAK: And I would like to hang onto these
13	drafts till they are finalized. These are just drafts I
14	just receive them from our people in Anchorage, so I'd like to
15	hang onto them temporarily.
16	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: That's fine, yeah. Just be
17	sure
18	MR. NAPAGEAK: If you have any questions, I'd be
19	willing to answer them I'm full of answers.
20	(Laughter)
21	MR. SCHINDLER: Boy, we could use some. Thomas, you
22	don't really need to clean those up if you don't want to. Just
23	xerox them and send them in as they are; we'll take care of
24	them.
25	MR. NAPAGEAK: Okay. Well, yeah. What I'm going to

1	do is go through them again, and
2	MR. SCHINDLER: Okay.
3	MR. NAPAGEAK:if we have to add on a few more,
4	we'll do that.
5	MR. SCHINDLER: Good.
6	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Very good. Any questions?
7	MR. PALMER: No.
8	MR. SCHINDLER: No.
9	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you very much.
10	MR. NAPAGEAK: Okay. Thank you.
11	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Appreciate your time. Is
12	there anybody else that didn't register that would like to make
13	a comment before we close the hearing?
14	THE INTERPRETER: (Translating into Inupiat.)
15	PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF SARAH KUNAKNANA
16	(Ms. Kunaknana's testimony presented in Inupiat,
17	translated into English by the Interpreter)
18	MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat) My name, Sarah
19	Kunaknana. Sarah Kunaknana. (In Inupiat.)
20	THE INTERPRETER: I do not understand every word that
21	is being said in this meeting, but as I was growing up, I have
22	noticed on what ice conditions can be like ever since as far
23	back as I can remember because we lived on this northern
24	coastal area most of my life.
25	MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: My parents have lived in the Cross Island area since I was little till I had grown to womanhood, and at that time, I have noticed what ice conditions can do, and it varies, what the ice conditions can do and what -- what it does.

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: One winter, we spent the winter there in the Cross Island area, and one day there was a real bad west wind storm. And at the time, one of my brothers died in the storm. And there are a lot of islands in that area. I do not know all of their English names, but I do know where they are. I only know them by their Inupiat -- what they are called by the Inupiat.

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: I have known all these islands that are right in front of Prudhoe Bay because that was the area where I was raised and growing up. And we have been traveling in the summertime by boat through that inlet, through that open bay at Prudhoe, and in the wintertime, we travel by dog team from one island to the other. And I want you to know that it's always a real hazard, especially when the wind is from the west during the wintertime. But at this time of the year, it would seem, like when the ice is more solid, that it's -- it would seem it was less hazardous than during early winter.

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

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THE INTERPRETER: There was a time not too long ago, probably in 1983, there was a sign-up sheet at the store, at the Kup'ik (ph) Store, for those who want to go take a look-see at what goes on at Prudhoe.....

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER:at Prudhoe, and then she was one of those people that signed up and then there was a plane that came to pick them up for those that want to have a sight-see on all of what Prudhoe was like.

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: There weren't too many people who signed up to go on that trip, but I did go with two of my girls; they were very young at the time. And when we landed there at Prudhoe, we took a bus down to this man-made island that they had made there in that area. We went to the north end and to the south end; we did not get a chance to see all --everything that was being done there at the time.

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

I'm really opposed to this sale as that is the migrating pattern of -- of the bowhead, especially the -- namely the bowhead. There are other animals, sea mammals, involved in that, but what really concerns us is the migrating whale because that is the path that they take during their migration. And when a whale is caught, no matter what village

you're in, it not only involves you. As I had a chance to go 1 down to Cross Island when this whale was caught last fall, I 2 had a chance to go down to Cross Island to see the whale 3 because it not only involves the people of the village when a 4 whale is caught, but some portions of it are sent out to other 5 village that do not have any -- any oil or blubber to use. 6 only that, but there are occasions during Christmas and 7 8 Thanksgiving feasts that we all get a share from this one 9 whaling captain that caught this whale.

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

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THE INTERPRETER: And it's been over a year since that Exxon Valdez oil spill. Though I do not understand all that is being said during the news-time that -- but I did see what it -- what the oil spill can do to the sea mammals that live in the ocean, how they suffer and what it does to them. And then it makes me wonder how much harder for a clean-up in our part of the country where there was nothing that one can do to that Exxon Valdez oil spill when it occurred down at that Prince William Sound, how much harder it will be for the clean-up when it happens here where there's ice conditions, when you have to tackle with the ice too.

MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: There was a time when some company came up to her personally and wanted -- I believe it was in 1974, and they wanted to know what her opinion would be on

1	this on this one. But she told them that since this he
2	cannot make a personal decision for on that, she requested,
3	at the time, that the whole commu that the community as a
4	whole be notified of this about this.
5	MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)
6	THE INTERPRETER: And at the time, she told this guy
7	that showed up at her house for the interview that should
8	there be an oil spill, just imagine what it can do to the
9	migrating fowl when one of their feathers gets soaked up in
10	oil; it can't fly away and what what would be the best thing
11	to do about it. And with this, I give to you as my closing
12	comment.
13	MS. KUNAKNANA: (In Inupiat)
14	THE INTERPRETER: And she wants to thank you that you
15	have a translator as she attended this meeting. Thank you for
16	coming here.
17	MS. KUNAKNANA: Thank you.
18	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you. Anyone else? Sir?
19	(Whispered conversation)
20	MR. ERICKLOOK: (In Inupiat)
21	THE INTERPRETER: I want I came here to say
22	something, to give you my comments. This is Joseph Ericklook.
23	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Joseph how do you spell
24	that last name?
25	MR. ERICKLOOK: E-r-i-c-k-l-o-o-k.

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(Mr. Ericklook's testimony presented in Inupiat, translated into English by the Interpreter) MR. ERICKLOOK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: I see that you are writing down every comment, and therefore, I would like all these written comments that you are writing, we'd like here. We'd like for you to have a copy of everything that is being said here in our community.

> (In Inupiat) MR. ERICKLOOK:

THE INTERPRETER: We have a copy machine available here in the building, and therefore, we want to see exactly what and how all this meeting is going on and what effects it will have.

> (In Inupiat) MR. ERICKLOOK:

THE INTERPRETER: Whenever we have a public hearing, all these people that come in for the hearing would leave right away and not leave us any copy or anything to remind us of what had taken place, actually taken place, at the meeting.

MR. ERICKLOOK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: There are many of us who don't know exactly what goes on at the meeting, and therefore, if there were any changes made, any alterations made on all the comments, we would -- therefore, we want to see, in writing, what everything -- what goes on in all these meetings.

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MR. ERICKLOOK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: And it's been two years now, and then we have this promise in these meetings, promises in these meetings, that jobs would be available, but it's been two years now, and there has been no job available as of yet.

MR. ERICKLOOK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: As of now, I am unemployed. I'd like to subsistence hunt most of all, but to compensate that, I -- I'm also eligible as heavy equipment operator, as a carpenter, or as a laborer, what -- whatever is required that -- of me I can handle on that.

MR. ERICKLOOK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to give my comments. I have no other comments to make.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF JOE KASAK

My name is Joe Kasak, and I'm with ICAS in Barrow; I'm representing Nuiqsut for ICAS. And I got only few....

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Sir, could I get you to spell your last name? I wasn't -- I'm....

MR. KASAK: K-a-s-a-k.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. NASAK: Yes, I'd just like to point out what -- had a question. What was causing all these caribous to die off

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like last summer and this summer -- and, I mean, this winter too? And how much relationship you got with the Fish and Game personnel? And what developments they give you from all the findings they have been finding from these dead caribous? Like last summer, there was a herd of caribous coming out from the east and they were crossing the Nerluk (ph) Channel, and some people were killing some caribous. And they find that the -- the skinny ones they found were discolored on their meat. And what would cause that discoloration of the meat they found?

And what I guess would be caused by that laying around over there by Prudhoe Bay where all that burning that gas with their chemical mixed with it may have caused that or something. And some of these -- when the people go out to Prudhoe Bay for a clean-up job, you know, volunteer type, you know, with small pay, they always have something to say about these birds being dead out there.

And I don't have very much to say. Just wanted to point out and ask you if you had any close relation with the -- the Fish and Game management and what kind of evidence they give you on those -- the finding they have on -- from those animals.

(Whispered conversation)

MR. PALMER: The Fish and Wildlife Service is one of ten bureaus in the Department of Interior.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: No, he's just talking about

1	rish and Game.
2	MR. SCHINDLER: Fish and Game.
3	MR. PALMER: Oh, it's the if it's the State Fish
4	and Game, we have no association with them whatsoever.
5	MR. SCHINDLER: Well, my analyst
6	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: We get information go ahead.
7	MR. SCHINDLER:has talked to them, but they
8	have they really didn't give us any data at all. We've been
9	trying to find out also, Joseph. Don Hanson has been doing
10	this, but I have not heard any results at all, so I can't tell
11	you.
12	MR. ERICKLOOK: Yeah. I'd like to add this on: If a
13	person, a Native local, is out there hunting and can't find
14	nothing, no games at all, and if he's very hungry and he just
15	go out there, there's some caribous, dead caribous, out there
16	right now, and would you ask him to eat that?
L7	MR. SCHINDLER: I don't know.
L8	MR. ERICKLOOK: That's about all I got to say. Thank
19	you.
20	MR. SCHINDLER: Thank you, Joseph.
21	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you.
22	MR. PALMER: Who do you pass on something like that to?
23	MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, I'll get it down to Don.
24	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: We'll get Don to yeah.
25	We'll pass it on to State Fish and Game.

(Whispered comments)

MS. GEGOSEAK: I'm Margaret Gegoseak from Nuiqsut.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Would you....

MS. GEGOSEAK: Gegoseak, G-e-g-o-s-e-a-k.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: G-e-o-....

MS. GEGOSEAK: From Nuigsut. G-e-g-o-s-e-a-k.

MR. SCHINDLER: Thank you.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MARGARET GEGOSEAK

I have a grand-grand-aunt and grand-grand-uncles in probably all the villages. The whole family is everywhere in all the villages.

My concern is to let you know my feelings, as my kids grow up, 'cause I'm pretty young, but I would like to speak out for my feelings. Why does everybody get a paper and just come along and try to have everybody -- let them know what kind of food they shouldn't have or -- or they shouldn't be hunting on this time of year. But one thing I would like to know is, just like when you have your vegetables, you like to be healthy. But on my growing up, I've been healthy since I was a little girl, actually or a little baby 'cause of having all the food in the ocean, anywhere that flies, or in the ground. We have these little -- anything that grow we eat.

It's like having a farm, but we share it. We don't show it off and put it in the paper, and we don't put it in a tape. Probably our grand-grand-aunts, if they were alive, if

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they had such a machine like everybody has in down states, or if they were smart enough to have a machine like everybody has and papers and pencils, they probably would have wrote it down. But on my growing up, I've been real healthy, and I would like my kids to be the same thing if I die. And if they have kids, then I would like them to eat the same food I'm eating today. And anything that spill in the ocean, it hurts me 'cause the food I love to eat is just ruined. And bless -- I am very happy to be here and speak up.

My feelings hurt, but I wouldn't want no one to ever hurt my food that I eat, just like a vegetable. There's lot of people in states and Alaska have feelings of what they eat in store, but we don't go to the store and buy it; we hunt for it, and we share it. And I am happy to be here. Thank you.

MR. SCHINDLER: Thank you, Margaret.

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you.

MR. SCHINDLER: Very nice.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF BERNICE PASULA

Hi. My name is Bernice Pasula. I'm a resident of Nuiqsut. I am a subsistence hunter, and I'm also a whaler. I've gone fall whaling, and I've gone spring whaling.

But first of all, I'd like to apologize for not being here in the beginning since I know this is important, but we people that have jobs, as you know, come first. We have to....

HEARING OFFICER BROCK: That's right.

MS. PASULA:make money to put food on the table other than subsistence.

My concern is, we as individuals way back then, having no education or understanding of what went on when Prudhoe Bay was first established, like when the Native allotments were being issued and deadlines set for my -- my father and his grandparents. My father and my grandparents were whalers; they have a sod house and an ice cellar out by the coast out at West Stock, where we've been fighting for for the last so many years. My father had lost it due to the fact that he didn't make the deadline for the Native allotment, and we're still battling to get that. But we the people here, we all know who it really belongs to, in our family, and the federal government ain't helping us or assisting us in trying to obtain what is rightfully ours.

And right now, what we are talking about is the ocean. Nobody owns the ocean except what you guys say you guys do, the federal government, just like what they're doing in Prudhoe Bay. So therefore then, you guys are battling us, the whole community, and I'm just concerned about what we have to fight with. We have no -- no -- we have no deeds to that ocean but to tell you that it's being used year after year for whaling for so long. It goes way back to 1800s, and it's still being used. And as far as I'm concerned, the impact of sale to open up -- open it up for drilling would hurt us.

1	You guys have no promises in writing that you'll
2	guarantee us jobs, security, because as far as I know, you guys
3	look for qualification in paper. Are you a qualified
4	operator? Do you have proof? Have you gone to school, or can
5	you speak English? And as far as I know, in Prudhoe you have
6	to be so much qualified to be working over there. And the
7	people around here, how can you get experience without going on
8	the job and training? How do we know what kind of
9	opportunities we will have? What what do we gain from
10	this? Just like you say you have everything in writing, what
11	do we gain from it in writing? Can we have it in writing?
12	'Cause if we have it in writing and you go back on your word,
13	then we could go to court and tell you you've said it.
14	All this is so frustrating 'cause in today's world,
15	everything nothing can be done without money in your
I	I and the second

All this is so frustrating 'cause in today's world, everything -- nothing can be done without money -- in your world. And to get out of that world is to go out and subsist. I am -- I am a whaler, and I am proud to be a whaler, and my kids will be whalers too for as long as it'll go on, and maybe someday I'll have my own crew, and that's my dream. And I just would like to know what kind of impact all this would have in the opening of this lease sale and what guarantees we have. What do you have to offer us? 'Cause that specific part of the area cannot be replaced. We can't go so far to go out and to go whaling.

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When you're out on the ice, everything happens real

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fast, and anything could happen in less two, three minutes. When you're out on the ice, when the wind changes, opens a crack, then you have an open lead all of a sudden. Then you have to pack everything and go to safe ice. It happens real fast, even closing. It's -- it's rough out there. And the difference with Prince William Sound is that it's warmer down there and it's colder up here. What kind of studies is there in the Arctic Slope that has done drilling in the Arctic Slope? What -- what's the success rate? Has there been any drilling in the Arctic Slope in the ocean? How do we know it'll work?

I just want to be assured that my family and my family's family will be able to subsist because the jobs you find around here, the pay scales are so low sometimes it's not enough and you have to go out and subsist. You only make enough to pay your rent, utilities, and heat. And I -- I just want to specify that, you know, there is a lot of people out there that do not understand or cannot speak or write English still, and from my past experience, I have lost some things because of my parents not being able to read or write; then they had lost what was rightfully theirs. And it's sad to see that nobody wants to help.

And I just like what Joe Ericklook was saying. I think that was the best thing that he ever brought up, was to put it all in writing. I do like to see everything in writing

1	and read what goes on and what is going to be expected.
2	(Whispered comment)
3	MS. PASULA: That's all. Thank you.
4	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you.
5	(Whispered comments)
6	PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MARJORIE AHNUPKNAK
7	(Ms. Ahnupknak's testimony presented in Inupiat,
8	translated into English by the Interpreter)
9	MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)
10	THE INTERPRETER: My name is Marjorie Ahnupknak. I
11	work for the
12	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Could you spell that?
13	THE INTERPRETER: Spell (in Inupiat).
14	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Qwenna (sic).
15	MS. AHNUPKNAK: My last name? A-h-n-u-p-k-n-a-k.
16	(Continuing in Inupiat)
17	THE INTERPRETER: I have never spoken in meetings
18	before, but since I was raised here, I was born and raised here
19	in this part of the country. Because of the fact that my
20	parents loved this part of the country where they spent their
21	livelihood, most of what they did was mostly livelihood in this
22	part of the country.
23	MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)
24	THE INTERPRETER: As we were growing up, our
25	grandfather would tell us stories, and he would in one of

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his stories, he would include that times would not always be like this, but there would come a time when livelihood would be so hard, would be so hard to -- to do any subsistence hunting.

MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: And then grandfather would continue to tell us that there would be -- there would come a time when there would be a lot of white people coming and going in this part of the country.

> MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: At the time since that time, since grandfather told us these stories, he has been dead a long time. But I'll always remember what he has said, that livelihood and subsistence hunting will not be as plentiful as it is now; in fact, there would come a time when there would be -- when there would be starvation upon the land. They'd -they'd go hungry because all this -- all the game will be gone; it won't be available anymore.

MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: At the time we were growing up, they would take us down to the islands during May. We'd spend the -- we'd spend that time down in the islands till mid-June, and then we'd go back up river where game was now available up river, and we'd spend some time there where there was game. And so from that experience, I remember what grandpa used to say, that there would come a time when the white man -- there

would be a lot of white people coming and going, and the times have arrived that -- since you are always coming and going for the meetings. What -- what -- from one company to the other, there are people who -- which are always coming and going for one meeting or that meeting.

MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

mammal of our ocean, there are game of every size and every kind, even the little bitty fish will be harmed should an -- should there be a blow-out in one of the oil rigs. True, there are times you are taking every precaution, but there are also times when the inevitable happens -- happens. And so should the blow-out occur, what -- what technology or what equipment can go under the ice and clean up this spill? And what grandfather used to say, because of the spill, every living mammal will be harmed and not edible to eat anymore because of that, and therefore, there is coming a time, what my grandfather used to say, is just about to happen.

MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: And so therefore, those times are upon us, what grandfather had been telling us all the while, because there are game on land that are dying off by themselves. There -- it may be due to the fact that some clean-up job was not done thoroughly someplace, and therefore, all those contaminants, or the contaminants used in cleaning up

the spill, may have been very well the reason for these animals to die off by themselves. We do not know for a fact what they are dying from.

MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: When I was growing up a child, my parents would be traveling to and from throughout this part of the country, and then I would notice the grass or every living thing on the ground that grows would get to grow to be so big. But since I came back after leaving this part of the country for a short while, since I came back in '73, even the growth on the grass or every living thing on the ground that grows does not grow as it used to when I was -- when all the while we were growing up and being raised around here in this part of the country.

MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: And so therefore, with that as an example, whenever that blow-out happens down in the oil rigs in the -- on -- after these sales are done and over with, should that blow-out occur, it's very possible that every living sea mammal that is in the ocean is not going to be living, but it will be dead -- everything will be dead that is in the ocean.

MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)

THE INTERPRETER: And so therefore, our children will have a harder time than what we are going through right now because -- because of that.

1	MS. AHNUPKNAK: (In Inupiat)
2	THE INTERPRETER: This is all.
3	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: Thank you.
4	MR. SCHINDLER: Thank you.
5	MS. PASULA: I'd just like one comment that I wish
6	that they would set the public hearings at a time where people
7	can show up that are working. And will this be the only time
8	you'll take a public hearing from the community of Nuiqsut?
9	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: This is the only time we'll be
10	here, but all written comments will be received up right up
11	until May the 8th when we get when we have to have them for
12	the to get them in the final Impact Statement. And we did
13	work with the Mayor's Office in order to set the time. So we
14	set the best time that we could.
15	Any other comments?
16	(No response)
17	HEARING OFFICER BROCK: If not, I certainly want to
18	thank you for being here. It's now three almost 3:40, and
19	we'll close the hearing. Thank you again.
20	(Off record)
21	(Whereupon, the proceedings in the above-entitled
22	matter were adjourned at 3:40 o'clock p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Cindy S. Carl, CCR

5/2/90 Date

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